THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1171.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an election for Fifteen Directors of the *Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria*, will be held at the courthouse in Alexandria on Monday the 16th day of January next.

By order,

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec'ry.

Dec. 22.

Discourse on Duelling.

THE subscribers to the four Discourses which J. OGILVIE proposes to deliver during the session of the Legislature, are respectfully informed, that the Discourse on Duelling, which was postponed on the 20th instant, in consequence of the unfavorableness of the weather, will be delivered in the Capitol on Friday evening, at five o'clock.

P. S. Occasional visitors will be furnished at the door with tickets of admission by paying 3s. for each ticket.

Sales at Auction.

On Tuesday the 2d day of January next, will be sold by the subscribers, without reserve, on a credit of 90 days, for notes with approved security,

EIGHT BALES,

CONTAINING superfine, fine and inferior Cloths, Cassimeres and Kerseys. On the same day, will be sold, without reserve, for cash, two butts old French Brandy, two pipes real Holland's Gin, & a great variety of DRY GOODS.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. m.

Richmond, 26th Dec. 1803. tds.

4439 Acres of valuable LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

NEAR the Capitol in this city, at present occupied by the Auditor of public Accounts, whose term will expire the first of February. For terms apply to A. BLAIR.

Richmond, December 26th, 1803. tf

BALTIMORE, December 23.

The subjoined extract of a letter from Cadiz, is from an English gentleman who has resided some time in Spain, and has good opportunities of being well informed.

"At the commencement of the last war, Spain, like the other powers of Europe, joined against France; and it is well known, that by the success which attended the French arms, the Spanish government at last sought safety in a peace with France. By that very peace it may be considered to have sealed its own destruction; French emissaries overran the whole kingdom; French principles were circulated with zeal and ardor that baffles all description. The government paralyzed by fear, happy at the momentary respite from dissolution, fearful of offending their new made friends, and hoping, perhaps, that a fitter season would arrive at a future period for repressing that spirit, suffered its influence to spread, till its hydra form now defies its power. It is only by French sufferance; by French restraint, that it kept within any bounds; and both the French and Spanish governments are equally well acquainted with the circumstances.

"To be brief, the infection has spread over Spain, from one end to the other, through both cities and villages—even the great mass of peasantry are under its influence; the army and navy are not free from it; and what is more strange, even the clergy, whose complete ruin is inseparable from a revolution, are so blind and infatuated as to wish for ons. At least such is the general testimony of the best informed here, and I fear it is but too well founded. Those who are able to think, see a volcano ready to swallow up the state, and view it as a dreadful but unavoidable evil. Those who cannot think are so stupid as to desire it, and consider all the evils that have been brought upon them by the late war, as so many crimes chargeable against their own government."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

LOUISIANA.

By the last mail government has received dispatches from New Orleans, dated as late as the 29th ult. by which it appears that Mr. Landais, who was charged with the original orders to Mr. Laussat to receive Louisiana from Spain, arrived there late on the 25th ult. and that the 30th at noon was appointed by the Spanish and French Commissioners as the time for the delivery on the part of Spain and the receipt of possession on the part of France.—By frequent accounts from Natchez as late as the 2d of December the forces of the United States were embarking in order to proceed with Governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson, the American Commissioners, to receive and occupy the country, in the name of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Natchez, Dec. 2.

"The governor set out this day for New-Orleans with a number of troops, with the determination to take possession by force, if the Spanish should refuse the delivery: which *I* suppose they will not.—The governor received a letter from general Wilkinson last night informing him the Spanish were making preparations to deliver the post, and to receive our troops on friendly terms."

Another letter of similar date, states that information had been that morning received from New-Orleans, that that place would be delivered without any difficulty being made.

CHARLESTON, December 17.

Capt. SNOW, of the schooner Fair Lady, who arrived here a few days ago from St. Domingo with French soldiers, &c. wishes to make public the grateful sense of the obligations he is under to capt. Evans, of the British frigate Æolus, by stating the following facts: Having left Tortuga with about 70 French officers, soldiers, and others, who escaped on board his vessel during the carnage, he made for the Mole, with a view of landing his visitors and obtaining water and provisions, of which he was destitute: that on falling in with the frigate off the Mole, captain E. fearing he might be disappointed in his hopes of supplies, sent on board the schooner bread, water, wine, spirits &c. and in consideration of his distressed situation, permitted him to enter the harbour, notwithstanding it was in a state of blockade. The French officers requested Captain E. to send the vessel to St. Jago, in Cuba, for their accommodation, though it would have added much to the loss the owners of the schooner had already sustained, Capt. E. replied, that as he had no right to give such directions, capt. SNOW might go where he pleased.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Cedite Romani Scriptores, Cedite Graii.

Translation by Fair Play.

"Plague take your Latin and Greek authors; give me Guthrie's Geography for a Belle Lettres Critic: *it is so like a twenty-four pounder levelled at a hay-stack.*" [No. III.]

MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS TO FAIR PLAY; GREETING:

Most serene, most high, most puissant!

MARTINUS beggeth permission to felicitate thee on the close of thy polite, classic, ingenious, profound and comprehensive criticism on the first letter of the British Spy. It seemeth to be conceded on all hands that thy penetration and judgment, as a critic, are unequalled, except by thy *candor* and *liberality*. Long since, the world convinced by thy lucid reasonings or overwhelmed by thy affecting declamations, have shrunk from the idolatry with which thou chargest them and, pointing to thy signature, have exclaimed with rapture,

"He sees where other men are blind,
"As pigs can do that see the wind."

Having reached a kind of dramatic pause in thy labours, it may not be unamusing to thee to look back upon the ground over which thou hast turmoiled. Thou wilt, no doubt, be gratified in reviewing the constancy with which thou hast maintained thy positions, the consistency of thy professed motives, the cogency of thy logic, and the engaging complexion of thy patriotism. And, first of the constancy with which thou hast maintained thy positions.

It is not yet forgotten by thy admirer Martinus, that the chief, perhaps the sole avowed object of thy first essay was to prove, that the British Spy was a plagiarist; in other words, that he had stolen the ideas of others; and attempted to palm them on the world as his own. To prove thy charge, thou producedst thy celebrated quotation from Guthrie. It was said that the quotation did not prove the charge of plagiarism; in as much as there was not a single idea in the quotation which was to be found in the British Spy. This was the point in dispute; and thy reputation for judgment and candor stood fairly pledged to make good thy charge. It was expected, therefore, that in thy reply thou wouldst designate the particular idea which was stolen from Guthrie, and thereby maintain thy accusation. So far from this, thou gavest thyself and thy readers the slip; left thy poor little first essay and it's avowed object to shift for themselves, and in thy 3rd No. wherein thou didst first resume the consideration of the question, didst boldly declare that the quotation from Guthrie was adduced (*not to shew that The Spy had stolen the ideas*) but merely to prove that he was not the first person who had censored the eloquence of Cicero; thou didst add too that thou wert by no means *solicitous* to prove that he had stolen *the ideas*; yet, having advanced this specific accusation against him, and having most explicitly undertaken to support it by evidence, one might think that it would not have reflected much on thy manhood to have felt some small *solicitude* to make thy word good. However I suppose thou art one of those sublime geniuses who feel themselves at liberty to act,

"Above the first and settled rules,
"Of vice and virtue, in the schools."

Having thus abandoned thy first accusation, it was to have been expected that thou wouldst not resume it, without the introduction of fresh evidence; yet thou hadst the intrepidity in the very same number, nay in the very same paragraph, and on the authority of the same solitary quotation which thou hadst just abandoned, in despair, as inadequate to maintain thy charge of plagiarism—in these circumstances thou hadst the intrepidity (unparalleled in the literary world) not only to reassert the charge, but to insinuate that Martinus had confessed it's truth. This might do, if the only merit of a critic consisted in the boldness of his assertions; but the learned and the unlearned seem to have agreed that truth, liberality and understanding, are attributes of much higher importance, to a critic at least, than the intrepidity, even, of the Sweedish Charles the XII. But come; let us see, most argumentative, how thou provest that Martinus acknowledged the Spy guilty of plagiarism; the enquiry will let us a little into the character of thy mind. Now; "Martinus said that Guthrie's censures on Cicero were to be found in Blair and Quinctilian; therefore Martinus charged the Spy with stealing, from three instead of one." Most logical, most profound! Thou hadst forgotten that before thou couldst accuse him justly of having stolen from Blair and Quinctilian, thou shouldst have established the first link in the argument and prove that he had stolen from Guthrie; a position which to be sure thou didst once undertake, but towards which, thou wert guilty of the most palpable tergiversation. Leaving thee to reconcile these accusations, abandonments, re-accusations and assertions without evidence, with the dignity of thy character as a critic, Martinus proceedeth to consider the new purpose to which thou hast applied the quotation from *Guthrie*; that useful friend of thine who having himself translated the Institutes of Quinctilian, hath furnished in an English dress a much higher authority than his Geography, for the use of the *unlettered* critic: This, however, is a piece of information which, to be sure, thou wert not obliged to possess; and besides it would have spoilt the beautiful picture which thou hast drawn from the usual practise of the artillery; *a four and twenty pounder levelled at a hay-stack!* What thinkest thou of *an ouse or an elephant, the drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe* or *the melancholy of Moor ditch?* All apt and beautiful similies; but nothing, nothing at all to *a twenty-four pounder* levelled at a *hay-stack!!* O! it is so novel! so picturesque! Methinks I see thee in the very attitude—applying the match; I see the poor hay-stack tumble in ruins; I see thee roll with laughter on the plain, in all the *thoughtless simplicity of* childhood! Happy, happy, happy man! Elegant author! Illustrious critic! But to return to the application of thy *vade mecum*, thy literary great gun; *Guthrie*:

Altho' the quotation doth not prove the charge of plagiarism, it proveth another point which thou seemest to believe of immense importance; to wit, *that the British Spy is not, as he pretends, the first who hath censured Cicero's eloquence.*

The answer is, that he never did pretend to be the first; nor can such an inference be fairly deduced from the passage on which thou hast relied for this purpose: "Woe betide *the hand* which "plucks the wizard beard of hoary error:" now if woe could betide only the *first* hand which plucked the beard of error, thy conclusion would be syllogistic: but this is not the fact; it is not the first hand, only, nor the second, nor the third, which is endangered by plucking the hoary beard of error; the hundredth and the thousandth are equally endangered. For example; at the reformation of the Church of Rome, thousands and ten thousands of hands plucked the wizard beard of hoary error; and they all smarted equally for it. Now, suppose *the last martyr*, as he fainted in the flames, had exclaimed, "Woe betide the hand that plucks the "wizard beard of hoary error;" would there have been the least impropriety in the expression; would there have been the least insinuation in the apostrophe, that *his* was *the first* hand which had assailed the authority of the Papal see? Thus, the last purpose to which thou hast applied thy quotation faileth thee; thy great gun *flasheth in the pan* and kindly hideth thee with the smoke.

But if the strictures of the Spy on Tully are, in themselves, original, where is the demerit which he incurs, by having been the last who wrote upon the subject? Suppose that in the reformation, to which we have just referred, one writer had attacked the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation, another had attacked the Pope's apostolic vice-gerency, a third had attacked his infallibility; each writer keeping perfectly clear of the objections taken by the others; would it be any reflection on the merit of the last writer, that the two former had written and published their respective works before him. No, no; most erudite critic; it is not writing on the same general subject *at a later period*, that constitutes the literary theft, called a plagiarism; it is *the felonious adoption of the very thoughts of another*; and thou hast acted not very *fairly* in attempting to confound the two acts. For my own part I am of opinion that if the posterior writer be not only *original* in his thoughts, but *just*, too, he deserveth more credit from the very circumstance of his being the last writer; since it certainly requires more fertility to say a new and a just thing on a trite subject, than to say a new and a just thing on a subject which is perfectly fresh.

Car and Ascham who have puzzled thee so much, were not, as thou seemest to suppose, characters in the Pagan mythology, the tutelary deities of all critics; no, most erudite; they were, simply, fellows in a British college, both of whom published rhapsodies in praise of the genius and writings of Cicero. The *Spy's* invocation to their spirits to have mercy upon *him*, was, *therefore*, perfectly appropriate; but it is a little ludicrous that *thou*, the champion in arms, of Car, of Ascham, and of Cicero, shouldst invoke them (not to protect) but to *have mercy* upon *thee* also. However, as thou sayest, it doth not fall to the share of every one to have *wisdom and wit and knowledge*.

Thou thinkest (as we are told in thy third number) that thou art influenced by the most honorable and laudable motives, *towards the youth* of this country, *to prevent them from imitating the style of the British Spy.* Why so? Is it because the style is a bad one? O! no; for thou sayest in the same number that the Spy consists of thirty *or* forty *handsome* pages; and in thy sixth number, thou speakest of the style as being *correct, pleasing, melodious, picturesque*, and even *fascinating*: and so, according to thy logic, it is honorable and laudable to warn the youth of this country against the adoption of a style which deserveth so many fine epithets? Well reasoned, indeed!!

Thy patriotism is really of so original a cast, that I cannot resist the inclination which I feel to throw thy reasoning upon it, into the form of a syllogism.

"When the constitution and political principles of our *beloved* country are libelled; when our *dear* countrymen are charged with every shade of crimes from murder down to the pettiest frauds; when our *adored* country herself lies lacerated and bleeding in convulsive throes and agonies; it is the right and duty of the patriot to expose the culprit and *immolate* him on the *scaffold* of public indignation."

"But the pen of the British Spy hath wrought all these atrocious injuries."†

"Therefore, I should not have said a word about it if I had not been provoked by the pen of Martinus Scriblerus."‡

"I stand astonish'd; what!"—th'undaunted Fair Play;
"Who still broke foremost through the crowd of patriots
"As with a *hurricane of zeal* transported,
"And *virtuous e'en to madness!*"

Is it possible that a patriot of this glowing description can be more sensible to the pen of Martinus than to the sacred love of his bleeding country! Ah! my prudential friend! that confession was unguarded indeed; after such a public declaration of being actuated solely by resentment against Martinus, thou comest too late with thy turgid patriotism: After such a confession, thou adoptest, in vain, the stratagem of Sempronius, *to mouthe at Cato, 'till thou shak'st the Senate.*

But, throwing away thy theatrical mask of patriotism, surely, thou wilt adhere to the other motive, thy resentment to Martinus? By no means; for we are told in the last paragraph of thy fourth number that if it had not been *for the republication of the Spy in other papers* thou wouldst have treated them with perfect carelessness. Truth, candor and liberality are ever single and consistent in the declaration of their motives: but doubts, fluctuations, and contradictions are the offspring of a heart labouring under the impulse of secret motives which it is ashamed to avow.

The affectionate endearments with which thou speakest of a certain noble lord, whose power was exerted to crush the revolution in its bud and pervert the birth of liberty into a horrible abortion, may serve to betray thy sentiments of that struggle in which thy *beloved* Virginians made so distinguished and glorious a figure. But let Martinus say that thy zeal on this occasion hath given thee no title to the gratitude of the noble family whose favor thou seemest so well disposed to court. For let it be remembered that the Spy had used no names; that thou hast discovered the dates to militate against the suspicion that Capt. ——— was intended; and therefore that nothing remained to assist thy conjectures except the nameless *pictures* which were drawn by the Spy. If *the pictures*, then, enabled thee to ascertain the originals, there is no injustice to be charged to the limner; if the pictures are so unlike as thou sayest, how camest thou to discover that they were intended for the noble lord and his son? Thou remindest me of a young lady to whom a striking likeness of her father (a coarse, but a very good man) was once shewn: without being informed for whom the portrait was intended, she exclaimed, at once in the simplicity & zeal of her heart, "O! I declare this is not, at all, like papa." Let it be remembered that the noble lord & his son are indebted to thee for the decorum of introducing *their names* so advantageously into a newspaper, and guiding the public conjecture in attaching to the characters the nameless portraits of an anonymous hand. If these portraits besides being offensive, are perfectly unlike the originals to whom thou applies them, thou injurest first, the author of the Spy in accusing him against evidence; and secondly, thou insultest thy noble friends by volunteering thy proofless application of the portraits to them; and so I leave thee to make thy concessions.

* VIth No.
† No. VI. ‡ No. IV.

whether the Spy hath written *libels* on the people of Virginia, will be best ascertained, not by partial extracts and those too, distorted and jaundiced by the pen of malice and envy; but by a calm examination of the whole work. If I mistake not, those extracts which have been given to the world with such rude and acrimonious comments by Fair Play, were simply the traits by which the author supported his character as a Briton; while throughout the work will be found that body of literary, moral, and religious observation which best displays the character, temper and views of the writer. If he be indeed a Virginian, and hath witnessed the reception of his speculations; he can be very little affected by the criticisms of Fair Play. He will be consoled by the admiration and applause of his fellow citizens; and will remember, with triumph, that just sentiment, "the people are *seldom* wrong in their *opinions*; in their *sentiments, never*."

MR. DAVIS,

I have seen a communication in the form of a hand-bill, signed "A Citizen of Virginia." The object of the writer of this communication appears to have been *an attempt* to give an explanation of the proper construction of the 13th and 14th sections of the constitution of Virginia, which he says "seem to have been misunderstood." To the author, and to all others, I beg leave to submit the following remarks.

The 13th section of the constitution is in the following words:—"The Militia Officers shall be "continued and vacancies supplied by appointment of the Governor, with advice of the Privy "Council on recommendations from the respective County Courts."

The author of the communication, in his observations on the above section, says, "And I ask "whether the Governor, with advice of the Privy "Council, is not hereby empowered to supply any "vacancy among the Militia Officers, without any "recommendation from any County Court? And "whether on such recommendation, he has not "full power to commission the person so recommended, without any advice from the Council?" Reader, dare not, at your peril, to harbour even a suspicion that these words came from the mouth of a legislator. Think ye that a Member of the General Assembly of the enlightened state of Virginia would know no better than to distort a short sentence of the plainest words into a construction like this?

The author of the communication seems to think, that the Governor with advice of the Privy Council may appoint, *without recommendation from the respective County Courts*. Or that the Governor, on recommendation from the respective County Courts, may appoint *without advice of the Privy Council*. Now how this construction can be collected from the words of the section, I am unable to conceive. There is not a single disjunctive word in the whole section, and there appear to be three things essential to the appointment. 1st.—The recommendation from the County Court. 2dly, The advice of the Privy Council. And, 3dly, The Governor's commission. These three combining, complete the appointment. Take either away, the power of appointment vests no where.

The 14th section is in the following words: "The "two Houses of Assembly shall by joint ballot appoint Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, "and General Court, Judges in Chancery, Judges "of Admiralty, Secretary and the Attorney General, to be commissioned by the Governor and continue in office during good behaviour. In "case of death, incapacity or resignation, the Governor, with advice of the Privy Council, shall "appoint persons to succeed in office, to be approved or displaced by both Houses."

My opinion of the construction of this section is, that the right of original and permanent appointment is vested in the General Assembly, and in them alone; that in case of vacancies by death, incapacity or resignation, during the recess of the General Assembly, then the Governor, with advice of the Privy Council, has power to fill such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, in order to obviate the inconveniencies which would necessarily result from the vacancy of such office until the meeting of the General Assembly. That this commission continues in force until the end of the ensuing session of the General Assembly, at which time it ceases—and the office is held under the appointment made by the General Assembly in the mean time.

If Mr. Davis thinks these remarks merit a corner in his paper, he will please give them publicity.

SPECTATOR.

December 23, 1803.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the Louisiana Treaty.

Tuesday, October 25.

Dr. Mitchell's speech concluded from our last.

But independent of correct principle and steady precedent in favor of the acquirement of new territory, it may be worth the while to mention a few of the strange consequences which flow from the doctrine which the gentlemen of the other side of the House contend for. According to their reasoning, if by any force of the currents of the ocean, or any conflicts of the winds and the waves, a new surface of earth should emerge from the neighbourhood of Cape Hatteras, it would be unconstitutional to take possession of it. Yet it appears to me, Sir, very like an absurdity to say, the United States would break their bond of union by erecting a light-house on it. Suppose that by volcanic action, islands should be suddenly elevated from the bottom of the neighbouring Atlantic, as they have repeatedly risen from the depths of the Mediterranean, would it be unconstitutional to take possession of them? So far from it, there would on the other hand be a duty in the government to assume the dominion of all adjacent islands. Again—Suppose for a moment that our present limits were *full* of people, would it be unconstitutional to purchase additional territory for them to settle upon? Must the hive always contain its present numbers, and no surm ever go forth? At this rate we should before a great lapse of time, arrive at a *plenum* of inhabitants, and if no new settlement could be obtained for them the Chinese custom of infanticede must be tolerated to get rid of those tender little beings for whom food enough could not be procured to rear them to manhood.—And thus, when this *maximum* of population shall have arrived, there would be no constitutional power, to purchase and possess any of the waste lands on this or the other side of the Mississippi, for them to spread and thrive upon. A doctrine advanced against which, he confessed, that his understanding revolted.

Our government having in this manner the right of acquiring additional territory, had very often exercised that right by actual purchases and by possessions and settlements afterwards. The whole of the recent state of Ohio and of the Indiana territory, was obtained and peopled in this manner. And in the settlements of limits both on the side of Florida and Nova Scotia, the principle had again and again been acted upon; and strange to tell nobody, until this eventful time, had possessed acuteness enough to find out the error.

But the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Chairman, (Mr. R. Griswold) contends that even if we had a right to purchase soil, we have no business with the *inhabitants*. His words however are very select; for he said and often repeated it, that the treaty-making power did not extend to the admission of foreign nations into this confederacy. To this it may be replied that the President and Senate have not attempted to admit *foreign nations* into our confederacy. They have bought a tract of land, out of their regard to the good of our people and their welfare. And this land, Congress are called upon to pay for. Unfortunately for the bargain, this region contains civilized and christian inhabitants; and their existance there, it is alledged, nullifies the treaty. The gentleman construes the constitution of the United States very differently from the manner in which Mr. M. himself did. By the 3d section of the 3d article of that instrument, it is declared, that Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States, and nothing therein contained shall be construed so as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

In the case of Louisiana, no injury is done either to the nation or to any state belonging to that great body politic. There was nothing compulsory upon the inhabitants of Louisiana to make them stay and submit to our government. But if they chose to remain, it had been most kindly and wisely provided, that until they should be admitted to the rights, advantages and immunites of citizens of the United States, they shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess. What would the gentleman propose that we should do with them? Send them away to the Spanish provinces, or turn them loose in the wilderness? No, Sir, it is our purpose to pursue a much more dignified system of measures. It is intended *first* to extend to this newly acquired people, the blessings of law, and social order. To protect them from rapacity, violence and anarchy. To make them secure in their lives, limbs, property, reputation and civil privileges. To make them safe in the rights of conscience. In this way they are to be trained up in a knowledge of our own laws and institutions. They are thus to serve an apprenticeship to liberty; they are to be taught the lessons of freedom; and by degrees they are to be raised to the enjoyment and practice of Independence. All this is to be done as soon as possible; that is as soon as the nature of the case will permit; and according to the *principles of the federal constitution*.—Strange! that proceedings declared on the face of them to be constitutional, should be inveighed against as violations of the constitution! Secondly, after they shall have been a sufficient length of time in this probationay condition, they shall as soon as the principles of the constitution permit, and conformably thereto, be declared citizens of the United States, Congress will judge of the time, manner and expediency of this. The act we are now about to perform will not confer on them this elevated character. They will thereby gain no admission into this House, nor into the other House of Congress. There will be no alien influence thereby introduced into our councils. By degrees, however, they will pass on from the childhood of republicanism, through the improving period of youth, and arrive at the mature experience of manhood. And then, they may be admitted to the full privileges which their merit and station will entitle them to. At that time a general law of neutralization may be passed. For I do not venture to affirm that by the mere act of cession, the inhabitants of a ceded country become of course citizens of the country to which they are annexed. It seems not to be the case unless specially provided for. By the 3d article it is stipulated, that the inhabitants of Louisiana shall *hereafter* be made citizens; *ergo* they are not made citizens of the United States by mere operation of treaty. In confirmation of this construction, I will mention the 2d article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and his Britannic majesty, concluded in 1794. It is therein stipulated that all British subjects who shall continue within the evacuated posts and precincts, should be considered, if they remained there longer than one year, to have abandoned all allegiance to the crown of Britain, and to have made their election to become citizens of the United States: after which by taking the oath of allegiance, they became instantly, by an act of treaty, and by force of statute, citizens of the United States. I therefore consider the point adjudged, when the treaty of 1794 was decided on, that without an act of Congress, aliens can be converted into citizens by the provisions of a treaty duly ratified by the President and Senate. In the treaty respecting Louisiana, there is happily no cause of alarm. This power of making citizens has not been exercised by the President and Senate; but at a future day may be used by Congress.

But I proceed to the second objection to the treaty. This is derived from an alledged unconstitutionality in the 7th article. By this, it is agreed that French ships coming directly from France, or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of France or any of her said Colonies shall be admitted for twelve years into New Orleans and the other legal ports of entry in Louisiana, without being subject to any greater duty on merchandize or tonnage than is paid by our own citizens. The like covenant exists with regard to the ships, ports and colonies of Spain. This, they say, is a violation of a declaration contained in the ninth section of the first article of the constitution, which declares that no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another.

In my view of this subject, Mr. Chairman, this prohibitory clause of the constitution is meant as a check to the legislative power of Congress only—and by no means, as a restraint upon the treaty making power of the President and Senate. The constitution leaves this, very broad and with great wisdom; it being improper and impossible to limit the negociations which it might be expedient for this government to make with other governments.—From the silence of the constitution on the matter and extent of treaties, it has been argued with great appearance of truth and fairness, that there is no constitutional boundary to the treaty making authority. Hence, according to this mode of reasoning, the treaty-making privilege, being so vast and unlimited, is unfettered by constitutional impediments, and like that great charter of freedom itself, originates from its own source, supreme laws of the land. A treaty therefore can scarcely be conceived to be unconstitutional; except in the case of outraging all common principles, rights and feelings. On this ground, the commercial regulations of the 7th article are secured against all charges of unconstitutionality.

But, even if the treaty-making power was not so extensive and mighty, there would be no violation of any of its directions by granting the favors of Spain and France which the treaty stipulates. For the preference forbidden by the constitution applies to states in the union and equal members thereof.—The domain we are about to acquire is not a state; for that is a sovereign and indepent republic. Nor is it a province; this being an uninhabited country subdued by force of arms. Nor is it a colony; which is a sprout or section, as it were of the parent trunk. In its relation to us, it is a territory, a word signifying a peculiar and mingled idea of a country and inhabitants in *the inchoate or initial* condition of a republic. By the treaty therefore there is no preference given to one state over another, in any commercial regulations. The port of New-Orleans is not a part of any state in the union. The abolition of the discriminating duties in favor of the two European nations is confined absolutely to the ports of Louisiana. They have no preference in the ports of any of the states. Nor is there given to one any advantages over the other.—In the right construction, these indulgencies are, in fact, a part of purchase money; and on account of this valuable consideration, Congress will have less money to appropriate and the nation thereby be saved from several millions of additional debt. Our constituents have certainly great reason to rejoice at this. I therefore conclude that the apprehension and alarm expressed by the two gentlemen from Virginia (Mr. J. Lewis and Mr. Griffin) were wholly unfounded.—There is no breach of the constitution.

Notwithstanding all this, one gentleman says, the adoption of this 7th article will give "a death wound to the northern commerce of the United States;" and another declares "that under it, France and Spain will gain a monopoly of the commerce and navigation of Louisiana, and the adjacent county." Mr. M. said he could not conceive how this should happen. Ever since the ratification of the treaty of *St. Lorenzo el Real*, there had been a great resort of American vessels to the Mississippi. From New-York in particular, there has been large and frequent commercial intercourse, almost ever since that time. This had been rapidly increasing, and promised to be more and more important—and all this under foreign jurisdiction, and while Louisiana belonged to Spain. Now that province was about to be changed into a territory of the United States. What an augmentation of tonnage and navigation might we not expect, when our own Mississippi should be whitened with our canvass? How eagerly would the eastern and middle states engage in a carrying trade, now rendered easy and free from impediment. It appeared to him that the transportation of the vast and valuable productions of both banks of that river, would increase the demand for vessels. Great capital will be called for to carry on the Louisiana commerce, and greater profits would result. Ship building, and all the attendant arts would be promoted. The number of seamen would be augmented—who trained up to the maritime discipline in merchant vessels, might on any appearance of danger be transferred to the navy, and serve as the bulwark and safe guard of the nation. Valuing most highly as he did, the commercial prosperity of the United States, he considered that a new spring would be given to all its enterprize, by the acquisition of Louisiana. Our skill in commerce, and dispatch in navigation would over match and bear down all the competition of the French and Spaniards. A more cordial union would be promoted between the eastern and western states; who would then be connected by the strong ties of commerce and interest, as well as of law and policy; and the jealousies, by which attempts had been made to divide them, and which had been raised to a mountainous magnitude, would be entirely levelled and done away. He was confident that all the Atlantic sea-ports, and beyond all, the great commercial city which he represented, would participate largely of the benefits flowing from our complete sovereignty of the Mississippi and all its waters.

Mr. M. then applauded the mild and dignified conduct of an administration, which had accomplished these great events by peaceful means, rather than war; and concluded, that if in the course of his observations he had not been successful in convincing the understandings of the gentlemen who thought differently from him, he had at least expressed some of the reasons which governed his judgment and would guide his vote on the proposition then depending. He hoped the resolution would be agreed to, for making immediate preparatory provision to take possession of Louisiana, according to the stipulations of the treaty.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1803.

On Thursday the General Assembly elected Lyne Shackleford, Esq. a member of the Privy Council, or Council of State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Samuel Tyler, Esq. who has been appointed Chancellor of the District Court holden at Williamsburg.

And on the same day, John Heath, Esq. was elected a member of the Privy Council, or Council of State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George Hay, Esq. who has been appointed by the President of the United States, Attorney General for the Virginia District, in place of Thomas Nelson, Esq. deceased.

The bill, repealing the Bankrupt law, having passed both Houses of Congress, has received the signature of the President of the United States.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. IX.)

Remarks concerning the Letters of the British Spy.

In what language shall I express my detestation against the British Spy, for the degrading, shameless and self-evident untruth, which is contained in the following sentence—

"*And above all, the general culture of the human* "*mind, that best cure for the aristocratic distinctions* "*which they profess to hate, that best basis of the so-*"*cial and political equality which they profess to love,* "*this culture, instead of becoming a national care, is* "*entrusted merely to such individuals as* hazard indi-"gence, misfortune or crimes, have forced from "their native Europe, to seek an asylum, and bread "in the wilds of America."

People of Virginia, are you not astonished at such a shameless assertion. How could, or how can Mr. Pleasants, without the smallest note or contradiction continue to publish such an insulting falsehood? Is there a man who has read the quotation, who does not know, that it is not less, untrue, than impudent? Who does not know within the range of his own acquaintances, one or more teachers, to whom neither of the allegations of the British Spy relates? So far from its being true, he contradicts himself in the very next sentence, which relates to the Professors of William and Mary, where he says that the Professors are polite, scientific and highly respectable. Every body knows that these Professors are not fugitives from Europe. But the reader will form a better opinion of the *ambidextrous ratiocinations*, and *vulpecative parturitions* of the British Spy, after he has examined the whole sentence, which is as follows.

"*They have only one public seminary of learning;* "*a College in Williamsburg, about seven miles from* "*this place, which was erected in the reign of our Wil-*"*liam and Mary, and bears their name. This col-*"*lege, in the fastidious folly and affectation of Re-*"*publicanism, they have endowed with a few despicable* "*fragments of Surveyor's fees, &c. converting a body* "*of polite, scientific and highly respectable Professors* "*into a shop board of contemptible* cabbaging *Tay-*"*lors.*"

The British Spy whenever he says any thing concerning the state, the government, the people or the institutions of Virginia, or concerning republicanism, manifests so much untruth and dislike, that it is sometimes difficult to know, what to answer first. He says there is but one public seminary of learning, meaning William and Mary.

The members of the Virginia Assembly now sitting, by comparing notes, will be able to prove the extent of this falsehood. There is a public seminary at Fredericksburg; another in Prince Edward; another in Rockbridge; another in Culpepper; another in Hanover, and the fees on surveys, for some of the western counties have been appropriated by law for others. Whether any progress has been made in these, I cannot say, but there are enough in existence to prove the falsity of the assertion. With respect to the severe sarcasm of converting the Professors of William and Mary into a shop board of contemptible *cabbaging Taylors*, it is not only severe but personally applies to individuals, who are very capable of defending themselves. Whether they think the assertion too contemptible for a reply, or dread any further investigation, I shall not pretend to say. The city of Richmond at this moment, affords very conspicuous examples, which contradict this calumny, in the persons of two individuals, one of whom is a native, the other is an European. It is true that the latter has left his native Europe and prefers AMERICA; but it is known to many, that this choice proceeds from his enthusiastic regard for republicanism, and his aversion to the aristocratic distinctions of his native country, although he is a member of an aristocratical family.

It is however proper to remark that the British Spy, only a moment before he passed this compliment upon the professors of William and Mary declared that the instruction of the youth of this country, was entrusted, merely to such individuals, as "*hazard, indigence, misfortune or crimes, have forced* "*from their native Europe, to seek an asylum and*

"*bread in the wilds of America.*" Whether the British Spy knows of any impostors, or criminals, whose characters he has alluded to by this description, he can best tell. But if he does, it would be more honorable, to unmask them, than to give a loose to ridicule, sarcasm, and untruth, in relation to a gay volatile sailor, or, to all those who afforded him countenance, or to the poor people of the lower counties of the Potowmack, because they cannot read Quinctilian in the original Latin, or Homer in the original Greek; or to have slighted another description of men whose destiny has made them taylors. Concerning whom, as they are not so capable of defending themselves, I will say something.

Gracious and merciful Heaven! what is it, which should subject a man to the contempt of all the world, on a point which he neither chose nor could controul? What is there in the occupation of a taylor, which authorises a writer of so many pretensions, to philanthropy, benevolence, science, and taste, to sharpen his wit, or pour out his indignation, upon a class of men, who, as far as I can judge, are among the most orderly in society? Exclusive of this, is it not known, that boys are bound out to this, and other trades, at an early period of life either by parents, guardians, or overseers of the poor? at a period when they have neither the right of judging, nor the discretion to choose. Their servitude continues until the age of maturity, during all which time, bound to obey, and to work for their masters, they have seldom the advantage of acquiring more education, than barely to write their names, and perform the first rules of arithmetic, and frequently not even this. After they are free, without resources or friends, or the chance of qualifying themselves for any other calling, they naturally seek their subsistence by their trades; and perhaps, during the whole course of their lives, may never hear of Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Bacon, Boyle, Blair, and many other writers, upon whose talents and endowments, the erudition of the scholar is formed. Is it proper that a whole description of men, standing under such circumstances, should be made the butts of witlings and the objects of public ridicule? The British Spy seems to think so, nay more, he seems to consider, that the occupation itself predisposes the man to be a scoundrel! Why else should he have increased the impressions of contempt and disgust, by calling them *cabbaging* taylors? This sentence alone, if there was not another in the whole letter which deserved criticism, ought to damn the whole. For my soul I cannot see, how a man with such a command of language, such a profusion of words and epithets, should have so far forgotten the respect, which was due to his own character as a writer.

The reader will easily perceive, that this was a link of the same chain. It was an indirect effort to lessen the character of Virginia, by shewing that such was the narrow and niggardly policy of her people and her government; that the most learned and respectable professors and teachers of learning, were obliged to descend to the execution of tasks, which reduced them to a level with the most worthless, of the most despicable class of despicable people. So sayeth the British Spy—not in express words I acknowledge, but the inference is too plain to be questioned.

Behold I beseech you, this humiliating picture. Every man in society, if it be true, has not only contributed to it, but partakes of the disgrace.—Reader, cast your eyes around and enquire whether this degradation be just. Your feelings will take part in the question; your answer mingled with indignation, will pronounce a negative, and the calumniators will be execrated.

The picture of our country has been drawn in such depreciating colours, the data often erroneous and the inferences no less unjust, that it is almost impossible to read a sentence which relates to the people, or the government which does not convey, either a direct or indirect censure. It disgusts me to read it and much more so to find that so many of the very people, who are implicated in the censure, are pleased with the tinkling of words, forget the respect which is due to themselves, to their country and to mankind, and Spaniel like cringe at the feet of their calumniator.

What a fine field for a grand display of metaphors and epithets occurred, when the eye of our calumniator glanced upon the public buildings? If he had but paused a moment, he would have been enraptured, at the magnificent idea of reclaiming the most abandoned and desperate criminals, by moderate and certain punishment; by exacting reasonable and regular labor; affording them at the same time the comforts of life; and not for the public benefit; no, for their own ultimate advantage. Here a true philanthropist would have paused, and exclaimed, generous and noble minded Virginians, it is given to you, to teach the true principles of public justice, in the apportionment of rewards and punishments, according to the merit and crime. But the mind of the British Spy was shut against those expanded and benevolent considerations. He viewed the people of Virginia and every thing which belonged to them with a jaundiced and malignant eye.

When it is considered that we are just emerging from obscurity—have just become a people, have weakened our most active and powerful resources, to discharge the debt, which was created in obtaining our independence. Besides which many of our citizens and their estates have been torn to pieces to discharge the British debts, recovered in many cases, upon claims and bonds of thirty years standing, the obligors of which had been long dead, and their representatives were strangers to the transactions, it will be considered that Virginia has done a great deal. With these important facts staring him in the face, how could the British Spy say that Virginia exhibits no great public improvement, or wants public spirit? or even if it had been so, would not these oppressive circumstances afford an excuse? Perhaps I may mistake his meaning, or perhaps his friend Martinus Scriblerus may endeavor to extricate him from this shameless calumny by a quibbling or punning upon words. Is there a man of the smallest reflection, who can hesitate to say that the British Spy intended to *belittle* the Virginian character; to excite odium and disgust in the minds of all, who might receive impressions from his silly representations, yielding as it were their senses to the splendid paraphernalia of words; to the infatuating delirium, produced by copious epithets, with which he has endeavored to obscure and encloud common sense, and to perplex and mislead the understandings of his readers? If a man from Europe should arrive in this state & be told that the letters of the British Spy were generally read, & applauded, would he not immediately form a very disgusting opinion of our general character, and particularly of our republican principles and governments, because here, where democratical opinions most prevail, ignorance and illiberality are so conspicuous?

And is there a Virginian who ought not to feel indignation at so much and such general calumny against his native country, or a single exotic from other countries or states to whom public benefits or protection has been afforded, who ought not to rise in vengeance and scout this calumniator, this defamer, this man of words, this *Vox & preterea nihil* into the lowest pit of contempt? Such ought to be the feelings in the first moment of indignation, but the Virginian character disdains to recriminate, to destroy, or even to punish; it delights in acts of generosity and benevolence, and will rejoice more to reclaim a truant, or a culprit, than to hurry him into the arms of destruction and despair. Yes, these will be the first impressions, but they will be also transitory, they will pass away and be forgotten; the calumniator will be pitied, the arms of forgiveness will be opened; he will in every countenance see that no people more sincerely feel and speak with the immortal Pope.

"*Teach me to feel another's woe,*
"*To hide the fault I see;*
"*That mercy I to others shew,*
"*That mercy shew to me.*

FAIR PLAY.

(To be continued.)

* *Sound and nothing more.*

NEW-YORK, December 17.

The popularity of the late pamphlet has seldom been exceeded by any performance of the kind. It is the subject of conversation in most companies.—Those who cannot, or do not choose to buy, borrow, in order that they may have an opportunity of reading it. This being the case, it is worthy of some observations.

The description which the writer gives of a president of the United States, to be deprecated, will strike the reader with peculiar force. "A chief magistrate", says he, "possessed of a speculative mind, of an amiable and benevolent disposition, not convinced of the extreme depravity of human nature, but indulging visionary schemes of reformation, and sighing for the happy days of man's perfectability, may relax the reins of government till its democratic ingredients gain the ascendancy, and in their eccentric operations facilitate the introduction of the most hazardous principles of modern philosophy." In this passage, if the expression "amiable and benevolent disposition" is left out, an exact picture of Mr. Jefferson will be found; and doubtless it was so intended by the author. He has purposely softened the caracter, that so the friends of Mr. Jefferson might not be alarmed, who have considered him as a most gracious being; and who or not yet prepared to be believe predominant qualities are hypocrisy and cruelty.

The expression which Governor Clinton is said to have used, respecting Mr. Jefferson, previous to his election, have been noticed by some writers, and will be long remembered. These may be seen in page 35, of the pamphlet; together with the respectable characters who are appealed to as witnesses. No denial has appeared from under their hands, nor, it is presumed, will appear. Aristides talks of the "imbecility of age" in Gov. Clinton; but it is sincerely to be wished, that he had, in his administration, dicovered the same soundness of judgment, and firmness in his conduct. We see, in his sentiments on the character of Mr. Jefferson, a glimmering of that flame which lighted him in '76; but which, alas! has been smothered, or has become almost extinct.

In another place. Aristides gives a hint to Mr. Jefferson, which is too plain to be misunderstood—"He should drive from his confidence," says he, "that band of knaves and sycophants, who are infusing those poisonous ideas into his bosom. Men of virtue cannot associate with them; and while they continue to revole close around the centre of public power, every honest citizen will withdraw, and view with determined, though sorrowful indifference, the evils they produce. It is time for him to arouse from his inactivity, and shake off those pests that hang around him; and that in the end, will deprive him of the esteem of his fellow citizens. The people in general, and more especially those, who have been held up to the world in false and odious colours, have a right to demand a decision on this subject, from the chief magistrate of their country."

All honest men will lament, that there ever should be occasion for such an admonition to a President of the United States. He takes into "his confidence a band of knaves and sycophants"—"pests hang around him." Would then this writer deprive Mr. Jefferson of all associates! Would he wish him to remain in "philosiphic solitude?" This cannot be his meaning—and yet Mr. Jefferson must take such as are willing to associate with him, and who are found to be "kindred spirits," As to any decision in favor of Mr. Burr, the writer might as well think to "soften rocks, and bend the knotty oaks."

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD,

To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, on Nicolson's wharf, for approved indorsed Notes at 60 days,

2250 Bushels Liverpool Salt.
10 Hhds. N. E. Rum.
10 Barrels do.
2 Pipes London particular Madeira Wine.
41 Hhds. first quality Sugar.
50 Tons Plaister of Paris.
65 Warranted Axes.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. m.

December 30th, 1803.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL stand the next season at my stable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the season, dischargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of August, when the season will expire. Excellent pasturage, securely enclosed, *gratis*. Seperate enclosures will be provided for the Mares, according to their situation, and grain furnished at the market price. Every attention shall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unquestionably been one of the best racers on the English turf. At three years old he was winner seven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the best horses then running.—Among his races of that year he won a sweepstakes of 300 guineas each—he won the great Darby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 3125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopsqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Fortesque stakes, eleven subscribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon course he won the Claret stakes, of 200 guineas each; beating seven capital horses, and receiving forfeit from seven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not start. At six years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran also for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he also ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the second horse for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two best horses on the English turf. He never started after he was six, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the best in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Chesnut horse DIOMED, purchased of me, by Messrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby stakes at Epsom—the Claret stakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be seen in the Racing Callendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was sold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards sold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been sold at larger prices.

THOS CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above statement, of his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled superiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine stakes at Fairfield in May last, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the sweepstakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and since purchased by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the sweepstakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Tayloe's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the rest paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the first day's sweepstakes at Petersburg, in May last.

Mr. Bland's Chesnut Colt, the second day's sweepstakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the post sweepstake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greatest credit.

Lavinia—the sweepstakes at Frederickfburg, in October, the largest amount ever run for in America, twenty subscribers, 200 dollars each—nine started, the rest paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the sweepstakes in Petersburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the sweepstakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty subscribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Washington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Tayloe's Skyscraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchased by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the present year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, sister to Juno, [the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse] his grand dam (sister to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Betaher's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betsey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

LOST OR MISLAID,

TWO BONDS,

GIVEN by Mr. Charles Crenshaw, dec. formerly of Hanover, to Joseph Roberts, late of Pittsylvania; the one payable on the 1st of April, 1777, on which a balance was then due of £87 3 6; the other payable on the 1st of April, 1778, for £100. These Bonds were passed off by Roberts to a Mr. Shorts, by Shorts to William Pigg, who on the 10th of February, 1776, passed them to James Smith & Co.—They were left by the agent of the company, Archibald Smith, on his removal from this country, with David Leitch. Mr. Leitch having removed to Kentucky, and there died, the subscriber has been unable to obtain information of them. He supposes it possible, they may have been left by Mr. Leitch to the hands of some friend, who may not have been apprized of the agency of the subscriber, and to whom no application may have been made. A gentleman who can give information relative to them to the subscriber, will confer an obligation on him; and any trouble he may be at in obtaining and forwarding them, shall be liberally compensated. Letters directed to the subscriber, by Mail, to Pittsylvania courthouse, will be attended to.

SAMUEL CALLAND,
Attorney in Fact for
JAMES SMITH & Co.

Pittsylvania, December 17th, 1803. (1awp3w)

LOTS FOR SALE.

On Thursday the 12th of next month, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, (if not previously sold privately)

TWO LOTS,

ON Shockoe Hill, nearly opposite Gen. Moseley's, and at present occupied by Mr. Arden Duke. There is a small dwelling house and a good kitchen on one of them. The terms of sale will be, one third cash; another in three months, and the balance in three months, with a Deed of Trust on the property, to insure punctuality in the two last payments. A satisfactory title will be made to the purchaser.

Nath'l. & Ben. Sheppard.

December 28th, 1803.

Richmond Temporary Theatre,

This evening, SATURDAY, December 31st, 1803, will be presented, a COMEDY, from the German of Kotzebue, call'd

INDIGENCE
AND
NOBLENESS OF MIND.

To which will be added, the Musical Entertainment of

THE FARMER;
OR,
THE WORLD'S UPS AND DOWNS.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

*** Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre. Admittance One Dollar.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Robert Duncan, of Louisa, to Nathaniel Pope, Esq. of Hanover, dated 23d December, 1803.

"I am free to declare to you and to mankind in general, that your management of my business, intrusted in your hands, meets my approbation in every respect; therefore I have sent you a certificate to this effect.

"I will always be happy to do every justice to you as a person, who has uniformly merited the approbation, utmost confidence and esteem of

"Sir, your's with sincere regard,

"ROB'T. DUNCAN."

The above are extracts of a letter from Mr. Robert Duncan of Louisa, to Mr. Nath'l. Pope, of Hanover, dated as above.

THO'S. PRICE.

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO *has received a liberal Education, wishes to engage as a Teacher in some respectable family. He would prefer a situation where the rudiments of English are already understood. He can produce the most satisfactory testimony of his character as a Teacher and moralist.*

Enquire of the Printer. Dec. 30, 1803.

Bonds due at the Custom House

Richmond, in the month of January are payable on the followowing days viz.

On the 1st	by the Ship Bridgett.	
	Sloop William.	
4th	Ship Warner.	
5th	do Octavia.	
13th	do Young Edward.	
16th	do Jeanie.	
20th	Sch. Phœbe Ann.	
27th	Ship Industry.	

FOR SALE,

On Monday the 9th day of January next, if fair, or otherwise, on the next fair day, at the late dwelling house of Mrs. Ruth Woody, of Hanover county, deceased,

WILL BE SOLD

TO the highest bidder, by the Commissioners, pursuant to a decree of Hanover county court of the 28th inst. for that purpose, one certain tract or parcel of land, called "Wellman's," late the property of the said Ruth Woody, dec. and containing one hundred and thirty three acres.

ON the same day and at the same place, will in like manner be Sold, by the Executors, the whole of the personal estate whereof the said Ruth Woody died, possessed, consisting of one *Negro Man Slave, two Horses, stock of Hogs, Corn and Fodder,*

AND SUNDRY ARTICLES OF
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
AND PLANTATION UTENSILS.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers, giving Bonds with approved security, payable to the respective distributees.

JAMES WOODY, Executor, &c. of Ruth Woody, dec'd.
JOHN GARDNER,
W. GARDNER,
EDM'D HOOPER,
BILLY TALLEY,
PAT. ANDERSON. } Commissioners.

December 30th, 1803.

N. B. The Corn and Fodder will be sold for Cash.

On the same day, and at the same place, will be sold to the highest bidder, by the Executors &c. of John Woody, late of said county, deceased,

THE land and plantation belonging to the estate of said John Woody, whereon the abovementioned Ruth Woody resided, containing one hundred and seven and an half acres—also, sundry slaves and household furniture, cattle and hogs belonging to said estate—12 months credit will be allowed purchasers for all sums above ten dolls. giving bond and approved security payable to

WILLIAM WOODY, } Ex'ors &c. of
JOHN WOODY. } J. Woody dec.

ALMANACS for the year 1804, for sale at this Office.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elcan.

Dec. 3, 1803. 1awtf.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mbs.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

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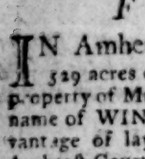
30 Dollars Reward.



Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 329 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Wangh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers and members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual general meeting, to be held in the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the 2d day of January next, agreeable to law. Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, will be represented by the members of the state legislature representing the counties wherein the respective members reside, or by the senator of their respective districts.

W. F. Ast

Principal Agent M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 27, 1803

☞ The printers in this state are requested to insert the above once a week for four weeks.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MATTHEW ANDERSON, deceased late of the city of Williamsburg, are desired to make them known; and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Anderson,

Attorney in fact for S. and R. Anderson, executrixes of Matthew Anderson, dec.

Williamsburg, December 2d, 1803. ep4w.

Music, French and Drawing.

MR. & MRS. CORNILLON,

WHO intend making their residence in this city, propose to open an Academy for teaching the Piano Forte, by Mrs. Cornillon, accompanied by the voice or otherwise; the French Language, in its purity, by mr. Cornillon; and Drawing and Pencilling on China, to a superior degree of perfection, by a French Lady, that may be expected on shortly.—Sensible of the advantages to be derived in acquiring the French Language by a residence in a French family, they would wish to accommodate as many pupils in their house as may be convenient, as soon as their furniture arrives. In the mean time they have procured a comfortable room at the Hay-Market, and an Instrument, where Mrs Cornillon will give lessons to such as think proper to call on her, or will attend those who prefer taking lessons at home.—Their terms shall be as reasonable as any in this city. They would not presume thus to offer their services had they not it in their power to give entire satisfaction as to their moral character and habits in life, and that Mrs. Cornillon has had her acquirements from the best masters in Paris.

Liberal wages will be given for a good Cook, a Waiter and a Nurse.

N. B. Mr. Cornillon will give lessons on the German Flute and Violincello.

City of Richmond, Hay-Market, December 1st, 1803.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of *Isaac McPhearson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants* and *Mansfield Watkins.*

YOU are hereby required to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by the commissions of bankruptcies awarded and issued and now in prosecution against the said Isaac McPhearson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants, and Mansfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the estates and effects of the said bankrupts according to the act of the congress of the United States in that case made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commissioners in the said commissions named and authorised, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the same, and to make a dividend of such part of the said estates and effects as shall appear to be remaining in your hands.

By order of the Commissioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 16th, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Best Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (best quality) by the quarter Cask.
Window Glass, by the box, different sizes.
Cotton Cards, assorted numbers, by the box

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 30th, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the case of EPHRAIM MACQUILLIN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *Ephraim Macquillin*, merchant, of the city of Richmond, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Thursday the 24th day of this month, on Saturday the 10th, and on Saturday the 31st days of December next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects: When and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to him the commissioners shall appoint. RO: BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 19th, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

Before the Eagle Tavern, in this city, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 2d of January next, at public auction, seven likely

SLAVES,

BELONGING to the estate of the late LEWIS BURWELL, Esq. deceased, consisting of four good BLACKSMITHS and a GARDENER, men—a Lad about 18 or 19 years old, accustomed to the care of horses, and active desultory employment, and a Girl about 13. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on bonds, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, with good security residing not very distant from hence. By Mr. Burwell's will, the House and Lots where he resided in this city;—also the Lands of which he died possessed, in the counties of Culpeper and Mecklenburg, are to be sold, and will be more particularly described in a future advertisement: In the mean time, applications of those inclined to purchase will be attended to.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present them to,

E. Carrington,

Acting Executor.

Richmond, December 1st, 1803. tds.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mecaburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Lustring Umbrellas.
Lustrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muslins.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

T E A, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spanish Segars, of a su-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

The Polygraphic Physiognatrace.

J. WOOD,

INFORMS the public, that having procured a most excellent Camera Obscura, constructed on a new principle; and having made considerable improvements in his method of taking Profile Likenesses, he intends to devote the hours from nine until 11 in the morning, and from three until sun set in the afternoon, at his room above Doctor McClurg's Office, for that purpose.

Black Shades, representing the hair and drapery, neatly finished on Vellum Paper, 50 cents. Time of sitting, only one minute.

Profile Sketches in colours and black lead, 1 dollar and 50 cents. Time of sitting, 20 minutes.

Profile Likenesses finished in colours, on Vellum Paper, with a landscape back ground, 3 dollars. Time of sitting, 20 minutes.

Ditto on Ivory, 10 dollars. Two sittings, 20 minutes each time.

N. B. J. WOOD purposes to open a class for instructing gentlemen in the different branches of Drawing, on Wednesday the 14th instant, at 7 in the evening. Terms of teaching four lessons in the week at 3 dollars per month, paid at entrance.

Private instruction in Drawing and Geography, at the usual prices.

Richmond, December 12, 1803. 4w.

LAND FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of King and Queen county court, the LAND on which the late col. Philip Taliaferro resided,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

ON the premises, for ready money, on Friday the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not on the next fair day.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

December 13, 1803.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Manchester Turnpike, on the 10th inst. a light Mulatto Man named JACK, about 24 or 25 years old, rather over the middle stature, a bad countenance when spoken to, large mouth with a bushy head of hair; his clothing such as labourers usually wear, which he may probably change. I have reason to suspect he will endeavor to make his way to some of the northern states and pass as a free man: it is highly probable he may have obtained a free pass. All persons are hereby warned against carrying him out of the state, or entertaining or employing him in any capacity whatever.

The above reward shall be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or Ten Dollars if he is lodged in any jail in the state, and information given to me so that I get him again.

W. Trueheart.

Hanover county, Dec. 20th, 1803. 3w.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 28th day of September, 1803.

BETWEEN

Anthony Walke, executor of Anthony Walke, dec. Plaintiff,

AND

William Nelson, executor, and Charles Carter Armistead, heir at law of William Armistead, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armistead, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Will be Sold to the highest bidder for Cash, at Charlotte Court House, on the first Monday in January next, being court day,

A MOIETY of that valuable Saw and Grist Mill, and 105 acres of Land adjoining, lying on Falling River in the county of Campbell, about two miles from the mouth of Falling river, where it unites Staunton River. The situation of the Mill has so many advantages they cannot fail the notice of the public. The quantity of excellent PINE TIMBER near this Mill affords a never failing Stock of Timber suitable for Plank; and the situation for Grist Mill, as well as for a Manufacturing Mill, and on a never failing stream, deserves the notice of the enterprising. At this time the Mill is much out of repair.

John Daniel, Junr.

Adm'r. of Samuel Price, dec.

December 22, 1803. eptds

TO BE SOLD,

At Powhatan Courthouse, on Wednesday the first of February next, about twenty

SLAVES,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children.

CASH will be expected for one half the purchase money; on the other half, a credit of 6 months will be allowed, on giving bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

William Randolph.

Wilton, Dec. 22, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the BANK of ALEXANDRIA, that an Election will be held at the Court house in this Town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

December 15.

James River Company.

THE subscriber is authorised to receive proposals for furnishing Good White Oak Scantling and Plank for making Lockgates, for the James River Company.

Those disposed to undertake, will be informed of particulars on application to

Robert Pollard.

December 19th, 1803. oaw3w

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING this day revoked the power or Letter of Attorney, by me some years ago given to William Wiseham, Nathaniel Pope, and John Hix, (now deceased) and having now duly appointed my friend Benjamin B. Ford, of the city of Richmond, my only true and lawful attorney in fact, with full authority to do, and perform for me, all matters and things whatsoever relating to my personal estate, of every nature and kind; I do therefore hereby notify the same to the public, that no person or persons may hereafter pay or transact business of any kind with my said former attornies affecting my interests in any manner whatever: but that all persons indebted to me, or having business to transact with me, in any manner relating to my personal estate, may make payment to or transact such business with Mr. Ford, who alone as aforesaid has full authority for those purposes.

ROBERT DUNCAN.

December 14, 1803.

Stray Horses.

RUN away from the stable door of the subscriber, on Thursday the 22d instant, Two HORSES, one a dark bay, about 9 or 10 years old, blind in his left eye, branded on the left thigh with the letter Y—the other a small brown colt, 3 or 4 years old, his two hind and right fore legs white, a star in his forehead, small switch tail, nicked and lately trimmed; had on a snaffle bridle when he went away. Whoever will give information of them, or have them delivered here, shall be handsomely rewarded by

CHARLES SPENCER.

Richmond, Dec. 26, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, JOHN St. JOHN, } Assignees.

December 27, 1803.